



FOR YOUR INFORMATION N° 249



Senior Citizens

La tercera edad en EE.UU.

Webliografía 05/06

Older Americans Month 2006: Choices for Independence

<http://www.aoa.gov/press/oam/oam-2006.asp>

La reunión en abril de 1963, del Presidente John F. Kennedy, con el consejo nacional de ciudadanos de la tercera edad sirvió de preámbulo para la proclamación de mayo como el "Mes de la tercera edad". Cuando se estableció esta celebración en 1963, sólo 17 millones de estadounidenses habían cumplido sus 65 años; cerca de la tercera parte vivían en la pobreza, y había pocos programas para satisfacer sus necesidades.

Hoy hay 35.6 millones de ciudadanos mayores de 65 años en EE.UU. Tres de cada cinco personas en este grupo son mujeres. En los próximos 40 años se espera que esta población se duplicará y la de los mayores de 85 se triplicará. La población hispana ahora vive más y es uno de los grupos de más rápido crecimiento en EE.UU. También es más diversa: casi el 49% de origen mexicano, 15% de origen cubano y el 12% de origen puertorriqueño. El grupo afroamericano era el 8,2% de la población en 2004 y se proyecta que en 2050 sea el 12%. En 2004 el 70% de los menores de 65 eran bachilleres y el 18.7% tenía algún grado universitario. Los miembros de este grupo todavía pueden continuar contribuyendo valiosamente a sus comunidades a medida que envejecen, enseñando y compartiendo sus experiencias y sabiduría. Al tratarlos con la dignidad y el respeto que merecen, se honra su legado.

Organizaciones/Organizations

Administración del Seguro Social

<http://www.ssa.gov/esp/>

La Ley del Seguro Social fue firmada por el Presidente Franklin Roosevelt el 14 de agosto de 1935. Los impuestos fueron cobrados por primera vez en enero de 1937 y el primer pago global fue hecho ese mismo mes. Los beneficios mensuales regulares comenzaron en enero de 1940. la oficina principal queda ubicada en Baltimore, Maryland, tiene 10 oficinas regionales y 1.300 locales por todo el país, donde se hacen pagos de pensiones, invalidez y beneficios a los trabajadores y sus familias. Administra el Programa de ingresos complementarios y emite los carnets del Seguro Social.

Administración sobre el Envejecimiento

<http://www.aoa.gov/>

Trabajando de cerca con sus agencias hermanas del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos, la Administración sobre el Envejecimiento es una agencia federal dedicada al desarrollo, planeación y servicios de apoyo a los hogares y la comunidad para personas de tercera edad y sus cuidadores. La Administración sobre el Envejecimiento trabaja a través del sistema nacional de agencias estatales sobre el envejecimiento, organizaciones de tribus indígenas, así como miles de proveedores de servicios, ancianatos, cuidadores y voluntarios.

Alabama Department of Senior Services

<http://www.adss.state.al.us/>

The staff of the Alabama Commission on Aging is dedicated to insuring older Alabamians access to appropriate services. Similar Commissions exist in all 50 states.

American Association of Homes and Services for the Aging

<http://www.aahsa.org/>

Members serve two million people every day through mission-driven, nonprofit organizations dedicated to providing the services people need, when they need them, in the place they call home. The Association offers the continuum of aging services: adult day services, home health, community services, senior housing, assisted living residences, continuing care retirement communities, and nursing homes.

Asociación Americana de Personas Jubiladas

<http://www.aarp.org/esp/>

La AARP es una organización sin ánimo de lucro, dedicada a atender las necesidades e intereses de sus miembros, las personas de más de 50 años. Entre sus publicaciones está la revista de mayor circulación en el mundo, la "AARP the Magazine".

Commission on Law on Aging

<http://www.abanet.org/aging/>

The mission of the ABA Commission on Law and Aging is to strengthen and secure the legal rights, dignity, autonomy, quality of life, and quality of care of elders. It carries out this mission through research, policy development, technical assistance, advocacy, education, and training.

Departamento de Asuntos de los Veteranos

<http://www.vba.va.gov/spanish/spanish.htm>

Proporciona servicios y beneficios de alta calidad a los veteranos de las fuerzas armadas, entre ellos compensación por invalidez, pensión por invalidez o muerte, gastos de entierro, rehabilitación, educación, seguros, y préstamos para vivienda.

Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo: Personas de la tercera edad

<http://espanol.hud.gov/groups/seniors.cfm?&long=es&lang=es>

Para quienes buscan opciones de vivienda para quien está envejeciendo, aquí se puede determinar la clase de ayuda o la disposición de vivienda que necesita, lo que cubre el seguro de salud y lo que puede pagar, así como los recursos de ayuda financiera y las pautas para realizar la elección correcta.

Growth House

<http://www.growthhouse.org/>

Growth House, Inc., provides this award-winning portal as an international gateway to resources for life-threatening illness and end-of-life care. Its primary mission is to improve the quality of compassionate care for people who are dying, through public education and global professional collaboration. The web site provides access to the Internet's most comprehensive collection of reviewed resources for end-of-life care.

Medicare

<http://www.medicare.gov/>

El Seguro Social y los Centros de Servicios de Medicare y Medicaid trabajan conjuntamente para proporcionar a las personas con pocos ingresos y recursos, un beneficio adicional para sus gastos de prescripciones médicas.

National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys

<http://www.naela.org/>

The National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys, Inc. is a non-profit association that assists lawyers, bar organizations and others who work with older clients and their families. Established in 1987, the Academy provides a resource of information, education, networking and assistance to those who deal with the many specialized issues involved with legal services to the elderly and people with special needs.

National Aging Information & Referral Support Center

<http://www.nasua.org/informationandreferral/about.htm>

This web site is designed to enhance the capacity of aging information and referral/assistance systems that provide the information, counseling, decision supports, and advocacy needed to secure services and benefits for an ever-growing and increasingly diverse population of older persons and caregivers. Major funding for the Center is provided by the U.S. Administration on Aging (AoA).

The National Center on Elder Abuse

<http://www.elderabusecenter.org/>

The National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA) is a national resource for elder rights, law enforcement and legal professionals, public policy leaders, researchers, and the public. The Center's mission is to promote understanding, knowledge sharing, and action on elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

The National Consumer Law Center

<http://www.consumerlaw.org/>

The National Consumer Law Center is America's consumer law expert, helping consumers, their advocates, and public policy makers to use powerful consumer laws to build financial security and assure marketplace justice for vulnerable individuals and families.

National Health Law Program

<http://www.healthlaw.org/>

This national public interest law firm seeks to improve health care for working and unemployed poor, minorities, the elderly and people with disabilities. NHeLP serves legal services programs, community-based organizations, providers and individuals who work to preserve a health care safety net for the millions of uninsured or underinsured low-income people.

National Institute of Aging

<http://www.nia.nih.gov/>

As one of the 27 institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health, NIA leads a broad scientific effort to understand the nature of aging and to extend the healthy, active years of life.

The National Senior Citizens Law Center

<http://www.nsclc.org/>

This association advocates nationwide to promote the independence and well-being of low-income elderly individuals and persons with disabilities.

SeniorNet

<http://www.seniornet.org/php/default.php>

This nonprofit organization of computer-using adults, age 50 and older, provides older adults education for and access to computer technologies to enhance their lives and enable them to share their knowledge and wisdom.

Seniors Stats

<http://www.seniorjournal.com/SeniorStats.htm>

Senior Stats offers articles, statistics and services for seniors.

Services for Seniors

http://www.aoa.gov/eldfam/Service_Options/Service_Options.asp

This site offers information about transportation, geriatric care, physical activity and nutrition, Alzheimer's, Medicare and pension counseling.

U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging

<http://aging.senate.gov/public/>

The Senate Special Committee on Aging was first established in 1961 as a temporary committee. It was granted permanent status February 1, 1977. While special committees have no legislative authority, they study issues, conduct program oversight, and investigate reports of fraud and waste.

Documentos/Documents

Aging Services in America: the Facts

http://www.aahsa.org/aging_services/default.asp

Not-for-profit services, demographic profile, financing and, long-term care insurance are some of the services that this office offers to U.S. citizens.

America's Seniors Healthier, Wealthier than Ever Before

<http://www.womenshealth.gov/news/english/531465.htm>

The proportion of the U.S. population aged 65 and over is expected to double within the next 25 years, to 72 million people. This phenomenon will represent an explosion that will have a far-reaching impact on families and society.

Elder Rights & Resources

http://www.aoa.gov/eldfam/Elder_Rights/LTC/LTC.asp

Since the program began 30 years ago, thousands of paid and volunteer ombudsmen, working in every state and three other jurisdictions, have made a dramatic difference in the lives of long-term care residents. Long-Term Care Ombudsmen advocate on behalf of individuals and groups of residents, provide information to residents and their families, and work to effect system changes on a local, state and national level.

Governments Must Work Together to Meet the Needs of Older Americans During a Disaster

http://aging.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease_id=530&Month=10&Year=2005

The hearing was the first in a series to examine the special needs of older U.S. citizens during a disaster and to review the preparedness of responders at the federal, state and local levels.

Implications of an Ageing Society

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/ageing/ageing/ageimpl.htm>

The world is changing as it ages, and just as older persons have been agents of that change, they must also be its beneficiaries. We must rethink rigid distinctions that define age and give it boundaries.

Innovation in the Aging Network: the Future of Social Services for Older Americans

<http://aging.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?Fuseaction=Hearings.Detail&HearingID=169>

As the oldest of the Baby Boomers approach later adulthood, they again are poised to redefine the next stage of life: retirement. This redefinition will pressure social services to change.

The National Hispanic Council on the Aging

http://www.aoa.gov/PRESS/speeches/2006/04_Apr/Summary%20SpeechtoNHCOA_0506fb13rev1.pdf

Summary of the remarks by Josefina Carbonell, Assistant Secretary for Aging, Administration on Aging, April 7, 2006 in Miami, Florida.

Older Americans Act of 1965

http://www.aoa.gov/about/legbudg/oaa/oaa_1965.pdf

The goal is provide assistance in the development of new or improved programs to help older persons through grants to the states in areas of community planning, services, training, research & development. The Act also established, within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, an operating agency designated as the Administration on Aging.

Report of the Expert Group on Care Giving and Older Persons: Gender Dimensions

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/ageing/ageing/agemalta.htm>

The United Nations program on aging held an Expert Group Meeting on Caregiving the Older Persons: Gender Dimensions in 1997. The debate focused on how to change the traditional roles and expectations of men and women in the workplace and home with regard to care giving. It recognized that women's participation in the labor market, occurring increasingly in all world regions, has outpaced adjustments in perceptions, attitudes and expectations, and in the organization and infrastructure of societies, especially with regard to caring for older persons.

SeniorJournal.com

<http://www.seniorjournal.com>

This site offers daily news and information for senior citizens.

Statistics on the Aging Population

<http://www.aoa.gov/prof/statistics/statistics.asp>

The older population (persons 65 years of age or older) numbered 36.3 million in 2004. They represented 12.4% of the U.S. population, or about one in every eight citizens. By 2030, there will be about 71.5 million older persons, more than twice their number in 2000, from 12.4% of the population in the year 2000 to 20% by 2030.

The U.S. Code

<http://www.access.gpo.gov/uscode/title42/chapter35.html>

Title 42, Public Health and Welfare includes Chapter 35, Programs for Older Americans, the federal U.S. legislation on the subject.

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El Centro de Recursos Informativos (IRC por sus siglas en inglés: Information Resources Center), establecido para apoyar los programas de la Embajada de Estados Unidos de América, brinda información actualizada sobre Estados Unidos en las áreas de interés bilateral, como son: economía y comercio, corrupción, lavado de dinero, democracia y derechos humanos, drogas y narcotráfico, extradición, propiedad intelectual, terrorismo, ambiente. Por medio de la página en la internet, se ofrece acceso a legislación, política exterior, a miles de oficinas del gobierno y otras instituciones estadounidenses. Nuestro público se compone de oficinas gubernamentales, medios de comunicación, académicos, profesionales, investigadores y organizaciones no gubernamentales.